GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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Maynard Owen Williams

CATTLE MAKE THEIR IMPRINT ON URUGUAY'S LANDSCAPE AND LEDGERS

For sheep and cattle on their way to the slaughterhouse, Uruguay provides wide grassy rights-of-way beside the roads. The country began its cowboy career by rounding up wild cattle, descendants of stock brought in by Spaniards. *Saladeros* (salting plants) prepared salted (or jerked) beef for export, with hides a by-product. Now herds of improved stock graze on fenced ranches, and 20th century *frigoríficos* (freezing plants) turn out frozen and chilled beef. Meat and hides account for four-fifths or more of Uruguay's exports. The United States buys many hides, like these photographed at Montevideo, the capital (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Oddities of Tunisia

THE battlefield of Tunisia, slicing across French North Africa from the Mediterranean into the Sahara, is a small country full of curiosities and contradictions. Its people, its past, and its climate offer frequent surprises.

Mole-Men Troglodytes Live in Holes

Invading Yanks digging air raid shelters in Tunisia may encounter a people who have made their permanent homes in holes since war drove them underground more than ten centuries ago. Their district, the rolling, rock-strewn Matmata area near Libia, is pock-marked and pitted with huge holes like gopher diggings, presenting some of the strangest sights to be found in the country. From the surface, the land appears an uninhabited waste of hills and hollows. From above, it looks like the craters of the moon, or great yawning bomb holes.

Actually these holes are the front yards, or the patios, of troglodytes, or cave dwellers. Their name comes from two Greek words meaning "hole" and "enter." In early times when Arab raiders rode through the desert, the inhabitants made safety pockets for themselves and their few possessions by burrowing into the earth. First, large wellways were dug; then deep-set rooms were gouged out of the sidewalls of these wellways. Such buried dwellings gave protection against the invaders. Later, when the Arab invasion was over, the underground refugee found his makeshift home such a cool retreat from hot sun and desert winds that he became a troglodyte permanently (illustration, next page).

At Médénine, not far from Matmata, are the strange humpbacked *ghorfas,* homes of another type of troglodytes. These are not below ground, but are built on the surface like artificial caves. Some are low and stand like rounded loaves of bread baking in the sun. Others, piled one loaf upon another for six or more layers, are the skyscrapers of the desert. Crude steps jut out from the walls.

Not wishing to build up or burrow under like his northern neighbors, the troglodyte of Douirat, south of Médénine, merely finds a cliff and chisels in. Small holes riddling the face of almost every cliff lead to inner rooms. Narrow rickracking trails link these strange dwellings with the desert floor below.

Snow and Rain Are Plagues in Sunny Tunisia

Because of its Mediterranean shores and its wedge of baked desert, newcomers may expect Tunisia to be a land of perpetual summer and sunshine. It does indeed have one of the most healthful climates to be found around the Mediterranean. But December brings the country a siege of real winter, with torrential rains.

Tunisia has a true Mediterranean climate. Summers are hot, dry, and cloudless. Temperatures inland soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Heat along the coast is more moderate, averaging about 64 degrees. The summer is ushered in by parching spring winds from the Sahara, singeing vegetation and carrying great clouds of dust. In Tunis, the capital, these hot winds are called "chili."

The winters become uncomfortably cold. Fierce blasts sweep down from the snow-chilled Atlas Mountains. The railroad from Tunis to Algiers has been blocked at times for several days by nine feet of snow.

The chief feature of winter is rain, which, however, is mainly confined to northern Tunisia. The heaviest rainfall, in the tree-matted mountainous northwest, averages some 30 inches a year. Tunis, farther east, with December and

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URUGUAY IS TUCKED UNDER THE ARM OF THE RIVER WHOSE NAME IT BORROWS

Claimed by both Argentina and Brazil, Uruguay was known as the Banda Oriental (Eastern Bank) of the Uruguay River until it became independent in 1830, as the Eastern Republic of the Uruguay. The Indian name to which river and nation now answer means, according to various interpreters, either River of Snails or River of Birds.

Uruguay's guardian river has stimulated the growth of the three chief cities: Montevideo, Paysandu, and Salto. Other important centers are Mercedes on the Rio Negro, Rocha near the Atlantic, and Fray Bentos on the Uruguay. Paysandu owes its name to Padre Sandu, a pioneer priest; Artigas to a leader of Uruguay's revolution; Treinta-y-Tres, "33," to the 33 patriots who started the revolution.

The railway system, extensive for the nation's size, connects Montevideo with Brazil at Rivera, Río Branco, and Artigas (Bulletin No. 2).

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Compact Uruguay, the "Purple Land" of Pastures

(This is the fourth of a series of bulletins, with maps and illustrations, on the republics of Latin America.)

THE smallest of South American republics, Uruguay has earned a large place in world attention by its rapid progress. Unlike many of its neighbors, which had long histories as colonies, Uruguay as a unit came into existence little more than a century ago, when its first president, Rivera, took office in 1830. Already the nation has a capital, Montevideo (illustration, next page), that ranks among the continent's five largest cities; a trade in wool that ranks it with the five great wool-exporting countries of the world; and a specialty product, flaxseed, of which it exports more than any other country except Argentina and India.

Within its first 20 years Uruguay opened a university at Montevideo, whose student body of nearly 20,000 is larger than most of the nation's cities. For 65 years education has been free, and a primary schooling has been compulsory. Textbooks, paper, and pencils are supplied by the schools. The country has reduced illiteracy more rapidly than most of its neighbors.

Flowers Make It the "Purple Land"

Uruguay has been prompt to adopt such reforms as votes for women, separation of church and state to insure religious freedom, old age pensions, and public ownership of electric power, telephone and telegraph services, and hotels. Adults are fined if they neglect to vote.

The Rhode Island of South America has approximately 72,000 square miles, a little more than the area of the six New England States. Of its three million people, more than 90 per cent are of European descent, chiefly Spanish and Italian. In people, climate, and terrain Uruguay is remarkably uniform and temperate; it has been called the Land of the Golden Mean, for in most things it approaches that mean, or medium point, which is praised as "golden."

There are no large unpeopled sections in the country. Nearly 90 per cent of the land is in use, for pasturage (60 per cent) or farming. A continuation of the pampas of central Argentina, it consists of rolling, treeless grasslands that rise in the north to low rounded mountains, nowhere more than 2,000 feet high. In the broad river valleys stand the country's only forests. Over the prairies spread tall grasses and blue and purple plants which make Uruguay the "Purple Land."

The Saddle Could Be the Nation's Symbol

Uruguay's climate is mild, ranging from a moderate 74 degrees in the January summer to 50 degrees in winter. There is little frost, less snow, and no pronounced rainy or dry season. The chief scourge is a plague of locusts.

Most Uruguayans depend on cattle- and sheep-raising for their living, though farming is increasing. There are more than 8,000,000 cattle and nearly 18,000,000 sheep, which together are close to nine times as numerous as human inhabitants. Next to New Zealand, Uruguay has the most sheep, in proportion to area, of all the world's big wool-producing countries—about 250 to the square mile. The saddle could serve as the nation's symbol, for the roundup and the gaucho (the South American cowboy) long have dominated the Uruguayan scene.

In many ways Uruguay resembles Argentina across the boundary river. They

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January the wettest months, averages about 18 inches. Southward, rainfall diminishes to 6 or 7 inches a year. In the extreme south, where Tunisia blends with the sands of the hot Sahara, rainfall is rare, even during the winter.

Tunisia's "Lost" Battlefield That Changed History

A battle that shaped history was fought more than 2,100 years ago in what is now Tunisia. It decided the fate of the Mediterranean basin for a half-dozen centuries; yet the actual site of the struggle is not known for certain. It was the battle of Zama, which military historians suggest may have taken place on the inland plain near the present town of Zama, about 70 miles southwest of Tunis.

It was during the Punic Wars, those long-drawn-out struggles between the empires of Rome and Carthage for control of the Mediterranean. The Romans held Italy; the Carthaginians were based at Carthage, a flourishing city near the site of present-day Tunis on the African side of the Mediterranean narrows. The daring Carthaginian general, Hannibal, marched his troops and elephants through Spain and France into Italy. Forced back to Africa, however, Hannibal made his last stand on the Zama battlefield, in 202 B.C. The Romans under Scipio Africanus defeated him, and destroyed Carthaginian power in the Mediterranean.

Note: Tunisia appears on the National Geographic Society's Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters in Washington, D. C. For further information, see "Time's Footprints in Tunisian Sands" in the *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1937*. *(Issues marked by an asterisk are included in the special list of Magazines available to teachers at 10¢ each in groups of ten.)* See also these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Seven Battlegrounds of Tunisia," December 7, 1942; and "U. S. Troops Open New Front in French North Africa," November 23, 1942.

Bulletin No. 1, January 4, 1943.

Maynard Owen Williams

FROM ARROW SHELTER TO AIR RAID SHELTER IN TEN CENTURIES

The troglodyte's underground home may serve again the purpose for which it was invented at the time of the Arab invasion—shelter from enemy attack. This cozy cave-home, dug twenty feet or more underground, offers not only a cool, quiet refuge for this Tunisian and his family, but an air raid shelter which only a direct hit could damage. The bed lacks springs, because of local custom rather than war priorities, but its framework of sun-dried bricks covered with plaster is padded with a mattress. The arched alcove in the background is decorated with pictures and hung with utilitarian pans, bottles, and baskets.

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The Buna-Gona Sector of the New Guinea Front

ONE of the Pacific battle fronts where hard fighting between Americans and Japanese has brought insignificant village names into news headlines a hemisphere away is the green crescent of New Guinea coast where Buna and Gona stand. Mere tribal settlements of a small number of native families each, with a few shops and government buildings, these pinpoint tropical spots with slightly comic names entered American history as American troops invaded them.

Ironically, the dark tribesmen of this stretch of New Guinea coast are called by a name that implies peace. From their practice of greeting any newcomer with the cry of "Orokolo!" or "Orokaiva!"—meaning "Peace! Peace!"—a half-century or more ago they were dubbed the Orokaiva tribes.

White Men Unknown There Till 1873

New Guinea, the world's second largest island, is divided into three sections for governmental purposes: the western half officially belonging to the Netherlands Empire, the northeastern quarter being administered as a mandate by Australia, and the southeastern quarter being governed directly by Australia as the Territory of Papua. Buna and Gona are in Papua.

The southeastern section of New Guinea extends eastward into the Coral Sea in a long peninsula-like stretch, tapering to a point south of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. The north coast of this extension is marked by a procession of green headlands jutting into the blue sea, with broad crescent bays between. From the tip, the fifth to the northwest is Holnicote Bay, on whose low shores both Buna and Gona stand. Buna spreads its native shacks and several frame buildings on a low tongue of land that marks the southeast end of the bay's crescent. Gona lies 20 miles northwest about midway of the shoreline's curve. Holnicote Bay stretches from Waytutu Point and Cape Endaiadere, beside Buna, to Caution Point and Cape Ward Hunt in the northwest.

The first white man who left any record of approaching this sector of the New Guinea coast looked over Buna's head and didn't see it at all. The French explorer D'Entrecasteaux, for whom the islands at New Guinea's tip are named, in 1793 sailed into neighboring waters, but overlooked the low shores of Holnicote Bay and saw only the mountains beyond. It remained for a British naval expedition to survey the coast in 1873.

Threshold to Gold Fields of the Yodda

Under Capt. John Moresby, the *H.M.S. Basilisk* skirted these shores in that year, and British names were frequently applied to the geographic features then discovered. Cape Ward Hunt, the northwest portal of Holnicote Bay, has the name of the first Lord of the British Admiralty at that time. Dyke Acland Bay to the south is named for a baronet of Moresby's acquaintance.

Buna has served for some time as the site of a government police station. It is on the opposite side of the Owen Stanley Range and 100 miles from Port Moresby on New Guinea's south coast, the capital of Papua. Since the discovery of gold on the Yodda River, inland to the west, in 1900, Buna has also been the port for the gold fields, shipping by boat or plane much of the 73,000 ounces of gold recovered from the Yodda before operations began to flag several years ago.

Both Buna and Gona stand on the flat coastal shelf, bordered by marshy

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raise many of the same crops, including wheat, flax, and grapes. Both grew swiftly, through rural immigration from southern Europe and with the aid of British-financed railways. Modern refrigeration encouraged both nations to make meat packing their leading industry. In both are found the familiar names of big United States packing companies. Though handicapped by lack of fuel and power, Uruguay has flour mills, wineries, woolen mills, tanneries, and shoe factories.

The cattle and sheep of Uruguay's prairies provide some 90 per cent of the country's exports, of which the most important are meat, wool, and hides. For nearly 87,000 tons of frozen beef, mutton, and canned meat exported in 1941, Great Britain was the best customer. Many of the hides came to the United States (illustration, cover). This country was also the chief market for Uruguay's wool. Other exports are flaxseed, wheat, and furs, both nutria and sealskins.

Note: Uruguay is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of South America. For additional information on Uruguay, see these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense," February 3, 1941; and "U. S.-Uruguay Agreement for All-American Defense Bases," December 2, 1940.

Bulletin No. 2, January 4, 1943.

Jacob Gayer

ONE CITY HAS A FOURTH OF THE PEOPLE OF HOME-ON-THE-RANGE URUGUAY

Though an open-range country of stockraisers, Uruguay has more than 700,000 of its inhabitants in the big, two-centuries-old capital, Montevideo, "City of Roses." Parks are fragrant in mid-summer December with millions of roses. The Legislative Palace is built of six kinds of granite and thirty kinds of marble found in the country. The docks handle three-fourths of the nation's foreign trade. On the main business street, 18th of July Avenue (named for the day the constitution was adopted in 1830), the photograph shows the odd bulging 14-story concrete Salvo Tower, for long the tallest in South America. The flag of Uruguay (right) has nine stripes of blue and white and a golden sun with flaming rays.

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Portugal Offers Many Products Used by U. S. in War and Peace

UNCLE SAM, whose normal use of cork has been cut by war shortages, should be able to step up production of life belts, linoleum, bottle stoppers, and insulation as a result of his recent trade agreement with Portugal. Cork is only one of many commodities affected by the agreement. Another important item is wolframite, an ore of tungsten, the metal which hardens steel for bullets, supplies a cutting edge for machine tools, and makes filaments for electric light bulbs. The U. S. produces only half enough tungsten, depending on imports for the rest.

Portugal has been best known, perhaps, as a producer of tasty foods and drinks. But before the war this nation on the western edge of Europe had been shipping ores of tungsten, tin, copper, and titanium in tonnages valued at millions of dollars a year.

Barefoot Girls and Cork Trees Help Wine Industry

A favorable combination of soil, sun, and rain has given Portugal's vineyards, orchards, and forests a profitable place in trade. Grapes, olives, almonds, figs, and oranges grow in abundance. From time immemorial barefoot girls have trampled out the vintage for the rich, dark red wine known the world around as port (from the town Oporto which exported it). In a collaborative mood nature conveniently provided forests of cork trees, for plugging bottle necks with domestic stoppers. Foreign trade in wine has yielded $8,500,000 a year.

Portuguese fishermen still sail to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland for codfish to supplement local tunnies and sardines, the basis of sizable industries in themselves. Exports of sardines normally brought about $6,000,000 annually.

How Portugal's 7,500,000 people make a living is shown by figures on use of the land. About as big as Maine, Portugal has had 60 per cent of its land under cultivation. Of the total area, about 37 per cent was grainfields and pastures, 6 per cent orchards, 5 per cent vineyards, and 26 per cent still forested. Stripping and cutting cork is a major industry, supplying foreign as well as home needs. From the abundant pine, resin and turpentine are extracted and exported.

Climate Like That of North Africa

Shortages in Portugal's domestic larder are indicated by food imports—wheat, corn, rice, sugar, coffee, and dried codfish. Other wants include cotton and dyes. New roads have whetted interest in automobiles, and gasoline has appeared among the imports. Great Britain, Portugal's traditional business associate, has long ranked first in foreign trade. Next in order were Germany, the United States, Belgium, and France, before war changed their positions.

Portugal, Atlantic threshold of the Iberian Peninsula and next door neighbor of Spain, somewhat resembles North Africa in climate and terrain. Rolling rugged country is characteristic, with a few windswept mile-high elevations. Gardens and vineyards distinguish the north. The midriff is the nation's fruit basket. The dry south is less productive, tending toward semi-desert conditions.

Celts, Romans, and Moors had their day in what is now Portugal, leaving mementos in castles, customs, and costumes. Hunting Moors was an old custom back in 1095 when Henry of Burgundy moved in to take land given him by a royal relative. He beat the infidel invaders and hung captured shields on his family tree as coats of arms. Under his son, Portugal won freedom from Spain. The

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lagoons and mangrove swamps, from which northern New Guinea rolls steeply upward in a succession of hilly terraces to the lofty Owen Stanley Mountains. The well-watered hillsides and forested mountain slopes, everywhere cloaked in green, have been compared to the neat countryside of rural England. But the forests and grasses are filled with numerous tropical discomforts, including stinging tree-dwelling ants and malaria-bearing mosquitoes.

This stretch of coast is among the rainiest reaches of New Guinea, Buna receiving 113 inches of rainfall a year. Tidal waves and earthquakes occur.

Actually, Buna is double—a native village of the palm-thatched huts of a dozen families, and, to the east across a creek, the government station, Buna Mission. This government section, which the Japanese held long after losing Buna Village, has a score of frame buildings for the administrative headquarters, police barracks, stores, and warehouses, and is nearer to sea and air fields.

The dark Papuans of the Orokaiva tribes throughout this area are generally sturdy people, in contrast to the pigmy-size mountaineers to the west. Their costumes run more to ornament than to clothing, which consists mainly of aprons of tapa cloth, made of mulberry bark pounded into sheets. Since the ban on cannibalism, their excitements have been singing festivals, weddings, and funerals.

Note: Gona and Buna are shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Asia and Adjacent Areas.

For further information on New Guinea, see the following articles in the *National Geographic Magazine:* "Treasure Islands of Australasia," June, 1942; "Unknown New Guinea," March, 1941; and "Into Primeval Papua by Seaplane," September, 1929*; and these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Rain Hampers Both Sides in New Guinea Battles," November 16, 1942; and "Gold and Savages on New Guinea," March 30, 1942.

Bulletin No. 3, January 4, 1943.

Richard Archbold

FRIGHT WAS A WEAPON WHEN THESE WARRIORS DESIGNED THEIR UNIFORMS

American and Japanese soldiers have brought modern warfare to the homeland of these New Guinea braves, who until recently thought of battles only in terms of spears, clubs, frightening war cries, and menacing appearance. The first Englishmen to explore the Buna-Gona neighborhood described natives equipped like these, with no clothing, but an abundance of decoration in the form of shell necklaces and bird-of-paradise plumes. For battle they would add red and white war paint. The traditional coiffure, instead of the fish-net caps, is the multitude of tight corkscrew-curled locks of the native on the right.

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

THE SIKHS HAD A WORD FOR IT: KHAKI

WHEN American and British fighters moved into North Africa, they were carrying khaki back into the sort of country it came from—the desert (illustration, next page). What is khaki? It is a color. The word comes from the Hindustani and Persian word *khak*, meaning earth, or dust. In India during the wars with the Sikhs, 1845-49, the British soldiers in their white uniforms felt too conspicuous for comfort against the barren background of dry and parched semi-desert regions. By dipping their uniforms in muddy water, they changed them from white to—the Sikhs had a word for it—khaki.

Thereafter khaki promptly became standard wear for campaigning in India. The name attached itself to the closely twilled cotton cloth of the uniforms and stuck, for a while, regardless of the shade. Since 1900, however, it has gradually regained its original meaning—the drab shades of gray, brown, and green, regardless of the material.

Various armies wearing khaki uniforms have their individual standards for the color. The United States Quartermaster General, now buying scores of millions of yards of khaki cloth, specifies a khaki dye that results from blending many dye shades, including brilliant orange and blue. Britain uses khaki woolen material achieved not by dyeing the cloth but by weaving together threads of blue, yellow, brown, red, and mauve.

In the South African (Boer) War, 1899-1902, the word khaki was applied to the British administration responsible for outfitting its army in khaki. There were khaki bonds to finance the war, khaki loans, and khaki elections.

Note: For information on how the U. S. Army is outfitted, see "QM, The Fighting Storekeeper," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1942.

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TOULON, THE SCAPA FLOW OF WORLD WAR II

THE base of France's Mediterranean fleet, Toulon, has gone down in history as the scene of one of modern French history's most dramatic chapters. There many officers and crews of the French navy scuttled their ships rather than surrender them to the Nazis. In its suddenness, although differing in other respects, this event was similar to the captured German navy's scuttling its ships at the British base of Scapa Flow at the close of World War I.

This is not the first scene of naval history to be enacted at Toulon. In 1793, during the siege of the city by French Republicans, Napoleon first won a military reputation by forcing English and Spanish ships to retire. Toulon became an important naval station in the 16th century, under Henry IV. Later, under Louis XIV, the engineer Vauban built the fortifications and docks which made the port France's leading naval base. During the World War of 1914-18 this was a port of entry for supplies for the Allies.

Near the tip of the V of French coast projecting into the Mediterranean, Toulon has been a watchdog for shipping bound to and from French colonies in North Africa. It has guarded the approach to France's chief seaport and second city, Marseille, less than 40 miles northwest.

Toulon is ringed about by old and new ramparts. To the natural barriers of

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leader became the new nation's first king, Alfonso I. The monarchy lasted until 1910 when revolution ousted the royal family and established a republic in 1911. In 1933, in the depths of economic depression, the government became a "corporative state," like that of Italy, in which groups or syndicates and special interests are represented in the governing bodies rather than the people in general.

In the 15th century Portugal rose to world power by the daring of her navigators and explorers, beginning with Vasco da Gama, who blazed the sea trail to India. John III boasted that he was "King, by the Grace of God, of Portugal and of the Algarves, both on this side of the sea and beyond in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of Conquest, Navigation, and Commerce, of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India." He could have added the Azores, Madeira, and Brazil.

Time has shrunk that sprawling empire, and Portugal has known lean years. Brazil and trade monopolies in the Orient were lost, but Portugal's colonies today are still impressive. They amount to a domain 26 times larger than the mother country, and include 15,000,000 people. Biggest is Angola and next is Mozambique, both in Africa. Portuguese Guinea, just south of the bulge on Africa's west coast, almost matches the combined areas of New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Note: Portugal is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean.

For further information, see these articles in the *National Geographic Magazine:* "Lisbon —Gateway to Warring Europe," August, 1941*; and "Castles and Progress in Portugal," (including large scale map), February, 1938*; and the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Lisbon: All Ashore for Europe," December 11, 1939.

Bulletin No. 4, January 4, 1943.

Harvey Klemmer

BURRO-BACK PORTABLE GROCERY COUNTER SAVES STEPS FOR LISBON COOKS

In Portugal the production of olive oil ranks next in importance after wine and wheat. Olive groves cover more than a million acres, and small Portugal ranks among the leading half-dozen olive oil producers of the world. The yearly output runs from 50,000 to 100,000 tons. Though much is used for canning fish, especially sardines, Portuguese housewives require a generous supply for cooking such savory dishes as codfish baked with yellow tomatoes and eggplant, or shrimp balls, or almond croquettes. In Lisbon, the capital, the housekeeper does not need to go to market for this kitchen requisite; a curbstone salesman will supply her through the kitchen window, from his burro-load of olive oil cans. He also peddles vinegar.

mountains, guarding the city on the north and west and overlooking the approach from Italy to the east, have been added innumerable modern forts and batteries. Its excellent bay, big enough to hold the whole French Mediterranean fleet, is sheltered behind a well-guarded breakwater on one side and a rocky, fortress-crowned peninsula on the other. The city has upwards of 150,000 people.

Note: Toulon is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean. See also, in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1940, "France Farms as War Wages."

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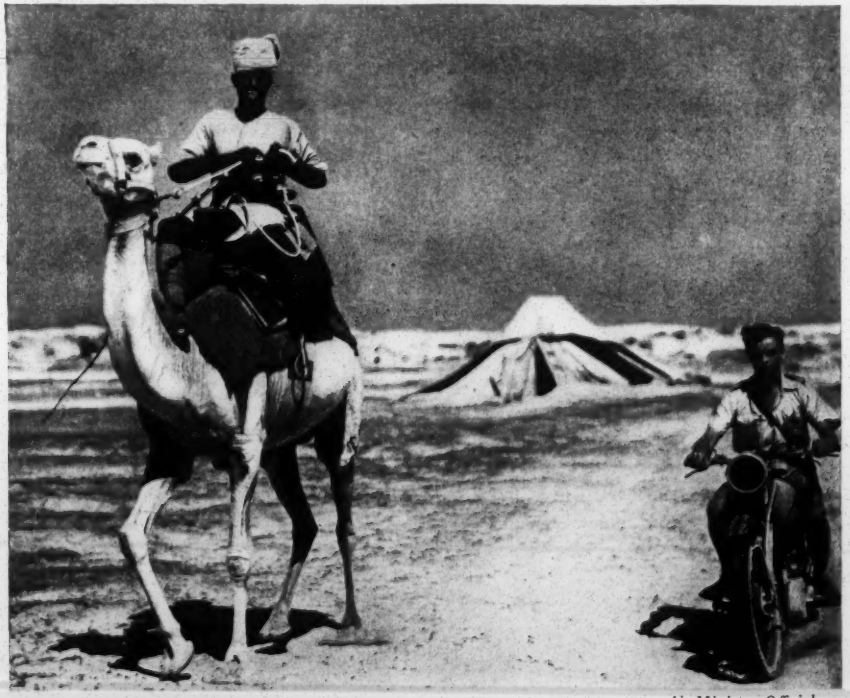
THE ROMANS ATE SANDWICHES, TOO

WITH millions of lunch boxes being packed daily, for children in schools and workers in war plants, the United States is becoming a nation of sandwich-eaters. The British Earl of Sandwich usually gets credit for inventing the sandwich in the 18th century, but he merely revived interest in it and gave it a modern name. The Romans ate sandwiches before the dawn of the Christian era. They called them by the name of *offula*, the diminutive form of *offa*, which meant morsel or bit. Historians believe that sandwich-making was introduced into England by Roman legions at the time of the Roman conquest.

Bulletin No. 5, January 4, 1943.



Air Ministry Official

KHAKI CAMOUFLAGES COURIERS AS WELL AS THE DESERT-COLORED CAMEL

With dazzling sunlight clearly showing up every object, and without shrubs or vegetation for concealment, both man and beast have adopted khaki for protective coloring in the desert. Camels and other desert creatures, such as gazelles, early developed camouflage coloring—inconspicuous, dun-colored shades similar to khaki. Such colors do not reflect the sunlight as much as white and have the added advantage of blending with the color of the desert itself. These couriers for the British forces in North Africa, the old style of transportation beside the new, follow the example of British soldiers in Indian deserts who first provided themselves with khaki uniforms. The Somaliland Camel Corps has performed valuable scouting duty for the British, although the motorcycle is outdistancing the camel for courier service.

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